

验结果如表4所示, 试验条件: 轮胎充气压力550 kPa (标准充气压力), 负荷1500 kg, 行驶速度20

km·h⁻¹。从表4可以看出, 试验轮胎与生产轮胎气压和外周长变化基本一致, 说明采用优化的气密层胶配方不影响轮胎的动态气密性。

将其余试验轮胎投放市场, 并跟踪调查。结果得出, 与生产轮胎相比, 试验轮胎的外观质量提高, 使用寿命延长。

表4 成品轮胎动态条件下的充气试验结果

项目	试验轮胎	生产轮胎
起始气压/kPa	550	550
试验24 h时气压/kPa	570	570
试验48 h时气压/kPa	580	580
起始时外周长/mm	2610	2610
试验48 h时外周长/mm	2635	2632
累计行驶里程/km	930	920

3 结语

通过优化气密层胶配方, 我公司生产的无内胎轮胎胎里露线问题减少, 轮胎使用寿命延长, 产品质量得到进一步提高。

Formulation Optimization of Inner Liner of Tubeless Tire

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Abstract: In this study, the formulation of an inner liner compound of tubeless tire was optimized in order to reduce the issue of exposed cord. In the optimized formulation, the amount of softener was reduced, the curing system was adjusted and anti-scorch agent was added. The experimental testing results showed that after the optimization Money viscosity of the compound increased, the hardness and modulus at 300% elongation of the vulcanizates increased slightly, the defect rate of exposed cord was reduced, the static and dynamic air tightness changed little, and the tire service life was extended.

Keywords: inner liner; tubeless tire; exposed cord; formulation optimization; air tightness



信息·资讯

美国科学家称带刺野葛苣可生产胶乳

美国华盛顿州立大学的科学家公布一项研究成果, 带刺野葛苣(一种常见的杂草)具有与橡胶相关联的遗传密码区域, 可作为天然胶乳的一个潜在来源。

带刺野葛苣可以大面积培育种植, 用以生

产胶乳, 其有可能成为太平洋沿岸美国西北地区一种新的经济作物。这种植物耐旱, 可以与其它农作物轮流种植, 每年能够多次收获, 可大幅度提高胶乳产量。

朱永康